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II.

The prohibition of Paragraph I does not apply to linen, clothing, bedding, and carpets which travelers carry with them for their use. However, the permission for entry of the same can be made dependent on previous disinfection.

III.

The chancellor is empowered to permit exceptions from the prohibitive measure with the provision that the necessary precautionary measures be taken.

This decree goes into force on the day of its publication.

Witness our signature and imperial seal. Given, Berlin in the palace, February 8, 1897.

(Signed)
(Countersigned)

WILHELM.
PRINCE VON HOHENLOHE.

GIBRALTAR AND MOROCCO.

English quarantine at Tangier and Gibraltar.

TANGIER, *February 9, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to say that at a meeting of the foreign representatives a few days since, it was decided that the same quarantine regulations, relative to vessels from India for Tangier or any other port in Morocco, should prevail as are in force at Gibraltar. These regulations are very strict, both for passengers and cargo. No vessel coming from India is allowed to enter the harbor or communicate at Gibraltar. The same for Tangier. Vessels having cholera not permitted to enter the harbor, but may coal outside. Vessels with pilgrims from the East not allowed to enter the harbor of Gibraltar. The same regulation was adopted here.

Passengers from an Indian port not allowed to land if they have been in India thirty days previously. Cotton, seed, rags, soiled wearing apparel, bedding, hides, feathers, etc., not allowed to land.

The representatives also sent to the Sultan a letter requesting him to prohibit pilgrims going to Mecca this year. As yet no reply has been received from the Sultan regarding the matter.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

D. N. BURKE,
U. S. Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

INDIA.

Plague in Bombay.

BOMBAY, *February 4, 1897.*

SIR: The exodus still continues, although at a diminished rate. I still base the following calculation on a present population of one-half that of the census of 1891, but I am satisfied that more than half the inhabitants have left the city. The record of births for the week seems to bear me out in this statement. The births reported are 85 for the week, against 273 for the corresponding week last year, and a mean number of 313 for the corresponding week for the preceding five years. This would indicate a loss of more than two-thirds of the population. There is no real improvement to report in the progress of the epidemic.

The reports published in the daily papers indicate an increase in mortality within the past few days.

Total number of deaths reported for week.....	1, 645
Total number of deaths for corresponding week previous year.....	551
Mean number of deaths for corresponding week in preceding five years.....	526
Proportionate number of deaths for past week based on record of preceding five years	263
The excess of mortality which may be attributed to deaths from plague is.....	1, 382
Average per day—deaths from plague.....	197
Number of deaths from bubonic fever (plague) officially reported for week.....	516
Average per day.....	74

S. COMFORT,
United States Consul.

JAPAN.

Reports on smallpox in Japan.

HIOGO, JAPAN, *January 21, 1897.*

SIR: Confirming my dispatch No. 86, dated November 21, 1896, advising the Department of State of the prevalence of smallpox at Hiogo (Kobe) in epidemic form, I sincerely regret having to advise the Department of State that since the day of dating of the dispatch above referred to, the number of cases reported to me by the sanitary authorities of the prefecture as having been treated in the city of Hiogo (Kobe) are 870, of which 465 proved fatal. The number of cases reported in the several subdivisions of the kew or prefecture, exclusive of the city above referred to, exceed by some 40 the above-stated number.

Smallpox appeared in Osaka, 18 miles distant from Hiogo (Kobe), on the 6th ultimo, and since that date the number of cases reported has been 1,257, of which 421 proved fatal. In order to show the progress of the disease in Osaka, since its outbreak in epidemic form, a copy of the weekly returns received at this consulate from the sanitary authorities is herewith transmitted, marked "Inclosure 1."

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN CONNELLY,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Copy of smallpox statistics received at the United States consulate at Hiogo (Kobe), Japan, from the sanitary authorities at Osaka, Japan.

Date.	New cases.	Deaths.
Reported up to December 6, 1896.....	91	10
December 7-13, inclusive.....	71	27
December 14-20, inclusive.....	94	13
December 21-27, inclusive.....	185	48
December 28, 1896, to January 3, 1897, inclusive.....	147	72
January 4-10, inclusive.....	183	67
January 11-17, inclusive.....	486	189
Total to date.....	1, 257	421

KANAGAWA, JAPAN, *February 3, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward for the information of the Department a clipping taken from "The Japan Daily Mail" of the 29th of January, 1897, giving statistics of the present smallpox epidemic.